

a "motivating factor" in the decision by the manager to take the adverse action, even if other factors also motivated the decision. This burden would be similar to the approach taken in the 1991 Civil Rights Act.

Disclosures to Congress. Section (j) would require agencies to establish a process to provide confidential advice to employees on how to lawfully make a protected disclosure of classified information to Congress.

Authority of Special Counsel. Under current law, OSC has no authority to request MSPB to reconsider a decision or seek appellate review of a MSPB decision. This limitation undermines OSC's ability to protect whistleblowers and integrity of the WPA. Section (k) would authorize OSC to appear in any civil action brought in connection with the WPA and request appellate review of any MSPB order where OSC determines MSPB erred and the case would have a substantial impact on WPA enforcement.

Judicial Review. In 1982, Congress replaced normal Administrative Procedures Act appellate review of MSPB decisions with exclusive jurisdiction in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. While the 1989 WPA and its 1994 amendments strengthened and clarified whistleblower protections, Federal Circuit holdings have repeatedly misinterpreted key provisions of the law. Subject to a five year sunset, section (l) would suspend the Federal Circuit's exclusive jurisdiction over whistleblower appeals and allow petitions for review to be filed either in the Federal Circuit or any other federal circuit court of competent jurisdiction.

Nondisclosure Restrictions on Whistleblowers. Section (m) would require all federal nondisclosure policies, forms and agreements to contain specified language preserving the right of government employees to disclose certain protected information. This section would codify the so-called anti-gag provision that has been included in federal appropriations bills since 1988.

Critical Infrastructure Information. Section (n) would clarify that section 214(c) of the Homeland Security Act (HSA) maintains existing WPA rights for independently obtained information that may also qualify as critical infrastructure information under the HSA.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 164—RE-AFFIRMING SUPPORT OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE AND ANTICIPATING THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1987 (THE PROXIMITY ACT) ON NOVEMBER 4, 2003

Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. REED, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SANTORUM, Mrs. DOLE, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 164

Whereas, in 1948, in the shadow of the Holocaust, the international community responded to Nazi Germany's methodically or-

chestrated acts of genocide by approving the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris on December 9, 1948;

Whereas the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide confirms that genocide is a crime under international law, defines genocide as certain acts committed with intent to destroy a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group, and provides that parties to the Convention undertake to enact domestic legislation providing effective penalties for persons who are guilty of genocide;

Whereas the United States, under President Harry Truman, was the first nation to sign the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

Whereas the United States Senate approved the resolution of advice and consent to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide on February 19, 1986;

Whereas the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act) (Public Law 100-606), signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on November 4, 1988, enacted chapter 50A of title 18, United States Code, to criminalize genocide;

Whereas the enactment of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act marked a principled stand by the United States against the crime of genocide and an important step toward ensuring that the lessons of the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, and genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda and elsewhere will be used to help prevent future genocides;

Whereas a clear consensus exists within the international community against genocide, as evidenced by the fact that 133 nations are party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

Whereas, despite this consensus, many thousands of innocent people continue to fall victim to genocide, and the denials of past instances of genocide continue; and

Whereas November 4, 2003 is the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its support for the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

(2) anticipates the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act) on November 4, 2003; and

(3) encourages the people and the Government of the United States to rededicate themselves to the cause of ending the crime of genocide.

SENATE RESOLUTION 165—COMMEMORATING BOB HOPE FOR HIS DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT TO THE NATION

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 165

Whereas Bob Hope is unique in the history of American entertainment and a legend in vaudeville, radio, film, and television;

Whereas Bob Hope is a dedicated patriot whose unselfish and incomparable service to his adopted country inspired him, for more than six decades, from World War II to the Persian Gulf War, to travel around the world to entertain and support American service men and women;

Whereas Bob Hope has personally raised over \$1,000,000,000 for United States war relief and over seventy United States charities;

Whereas Bob Hope's life long commitment to public service has made him one of the most loved, honored, and esteemed performers in history, and has brought him the admiration and gratitude of millions and the friendship of every President of the United States since Franklin D. Roosevelt;

Whereas Bob Hope, in a generous commitment to public service, has donated his personal papers, radio and television programs, scripts, his treasured Joke File and the live appearances he made around the world in support of American Armed Forces to the Library of Congress (the "Library") and the American people;

Whereas Bob and Dolores Hope and their family have established and endowed in the Library a Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment—a permanent display of rotating items from the Hope Collection—and has donated a generous gift of \$3,500,000 for the preservation of the collection; and

Whereas all Americans have greatly benefited from Bob Hope's generosity, charitable work, and extraordinary creativity: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Bob Hope for his dedication and commitment to the United States of America;

(2) expresses its sincere gratitude and appreciation for his example of philanthropy and public service to the American people; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to Bob Hope.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPPORT THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF ALL PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY PLEDGING SUPPORT FOR THE DRAFTING AND WORKING TOWARD THE ADOPTION OF A THEMATIC CONVENTION ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO AUGMENT THE EXISTING UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas all people are endowed with an inestimable dignity, which is based on autonomy and self-determination, and which requires that every person be placed at the center of all decisions affecting such person, and the inherent equality of all people and the ethical requirement of every society to honor and sustain the freedom of any individual with appropriate communal support;

Whereas more than 600,000,000 people have a disability;

Whereas more than two-thirds of all persons with disabilities live in developing countries, and only 2 percent of children with disabilities in the developing world receive any education or rehabilitation;

Whereas during the last 2 decades, a substantial shift has occurred globally in governmental and nongovernmental institutions from an approach of charity toward persons with disabilities to the recognition of the inherent universal human rights of persons with disabilities;

Whereas the United Nations has authoritatively endorsed and helped to advance progress toward realizing the human rights of persons with disabilities, as exemplified by the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 48/96 of December 20, 1993), which are monitored by a United Nations Special Rapporteur;

Whereas because of the slow and uneven progress of ensuring that persons with disabilities enjoy their universal human rights in law and in practice, every society and the international community remain challenged to identify and implement the processes which best protect the dignity of persons with disabilities and which fully implement their inherent human rights;

Whereas greater and more rapid progress must be achieved toward overcoming the relative invisibility of persons with disabilities in many societies, national laws, and existing international human rights instruments; and

Whereas, accordingly, the United Nations General Assembly in November 2001, adopted an historic resolution to establish an ad hoc committee open to all United Nations member nations to consider proposals for a comprehensive and integral treaty to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should play a leading role in the drafting of a thematic United Nations convention that affirms the human rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, and that—

(A) is consistent with the spirit of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990, the United States Constitution, and other rights enjoyed by United States citizens with disabilities;

(B) promotes inclusion, independence, political enfranchisement, and economic self-sufficiency of persons with disabilities as foundational requirements for any free and just society; and

(C) provides protections that are at least as strong as the rights that are now recognized under international human rights law for other vulnerable populations; and

(2) the President should instruct the Secretary of State to send to the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee meetings a United States delegation that includes individuals with disabilities who are recognized leaders in the United States disability rights movement.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to submit a concurrent resolution on behalf of myself, Senator CHAFEE and Senator KENNEDY. This resolution deals with an issue that I have been working on for many years in a bipartisan manner. It simply calls on the United States to take a leading role in the drafting of an international convention on the human rights of individuals with disabilities. Such a treaty could improve the lives of over 600 million individuals with disabilities throughout the world.

For the past twenty years, the United States has put politics aside and has taken a lead role in the world toward the understanding that disability rights are human rights. I chaired the Senate's Subcommittee on the Handicapped at the time that the Americans With Disabilities Act was being considered by Congress and was a leading author of the ADA. During

hearings, I heard over and over again stories of people with disabilities suffering from discrimination—not getting a job because of a disability; being locked up in a nursing home or institution because of a disability; not being able to get into schools, restaurants, stores, banks and other places of business because of a disability. This kind of discrimination is wrong. It is wrong in the United States and it is wrong throughout the world.

In 1990, then President Bush signed the ADA into law. He said, "This historic Act is the world's first comprehensive declaration of equality for people with disabilities. Its passage has made the United States the international leader on this human rights issue." The United States did lead the way in 1990, and it has another historic opportunity to lead the way today.

The issue of disability rights is very personal to me. As many of my colleagues know, my brother Frank was deaf. Because of his disability, he was sent to a school for the "deaf and dumb" across the State. Frank said to me, "I may be deaf but I am not dumb." I think of how many children, like Frank, in the world are suffering the effects of this sort of discrimination. How many children are not going to school because they are deaf, or use a wheelchair, or are blind? How many adults with these same disabilities are not working, not earning a living, not participating in civil society?

In recent months, we have all witnessed the situation people with disabilities face in Iraq and in Afghanistan. We have seen footage of the results of the tyranny of Saddam Hussein. We have seen many individuals who have life-long disabilities as a result of his cruelty. Many more are victims of terrorism and cruelty who now suffer the added injury of discrimination.

America has an historic opportunity to help change the lives of these children and adults from around the world and open the doors of opportunity to them. It is time for the world community to come together and write an important new chapter and break down the barriers that prevent people with disabilities from participating in their communities and play an active role in civil society. It is time to say to all of the world that disability rights are human rights, not just in the United States, but everywhere in the world. I strongly urge the Bush Administration to take a lead and work with other member Nations in the drafting of this resolution. Under the auspices of the United Nations, member states are scheduled to meet next week in New York to consider proposals for a comprehensive treaty to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. I cannot think of a more worthwhile role the Administration could play than to be a leader on this issue and to fully support a convention on the rights of individuals with disabilities.

America's leadership in this process will help create a treaty that is both well intentioned and relevant, one that may fulfill its potential and vastly improve the perceptions, treatment and conditions of people with disabilities throughout the world. The United States must continue to lead the way in this important international effort.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 871. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. BUNNING) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 872. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 873. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 874. Mr. JEFFORDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 875. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. REID, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, supra.

SA 876. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, supra.

SA 877. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 876 proposed by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LEAHY) to the bill S. 14, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 871. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. BUNNING) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 238, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

Subtitle E—Measures to Conserve Petroleum
SEC. ____ . REDUCTION OF DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED PETROLEUM.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 2004, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report, based on the most recent edition of the Annual Energy Outlook published by the Energy Information Administration, assessing the progress made by the United States toward the goal of reducing dependence on imported petroleum sources by 2013.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(A) include a description of the implementation, during the previous fiscal year, of provisions under this Act relating to domestic crude petroleum production;

(B) assess the effectiveness of those provisions in meeting the goal described in paragraph (1); and

(C) describe the progress in developing and implementing measures under subsection (b).